

1926

## The College News, 1926-11-28, Vol. 13, No. 09

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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# The College News

VOL. XIII. No. 9.

BRYN MAWR (AND WAYNE), PA. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1926

PRICE, 10 CENTS

## RADICAL REVISIONS TO SAVE SELF-GOV.

Rules Disregarded Because Obsolete—Most Date from 1905.

### RES. V IS DISCUSSED

"The present rules are only a patch-work and do not suit present needs; they can be patched no more. A clean sweep is necessary," said M. L. Jones, '27, President of the Self-Government Association, at a mass meeting held on November 17, to consider complete revision of the Resolutions of Self-Government.

Miss Jones went on to say that the present Resolutions are not upheld nor are infractions of them reported. Moreover, that the college does not feel bound by the action of the Executive Board was shown last spring, when the Board obtained permission for the halls to be open till twelve o'clock, and people still came in the windows until three. "The Board feels," said Miss Jones, "that the Resolutions should be changed because they are out of date as most of them were made in 1905 and because we have not made the rules ourselves, only inherited them, and they are not really ours."

#### Alternative Is Resignation.

Miss Jones then announced that the Board feels it must resign unless something is done about the present conditions.

B. Pitney, '27, took the floor, when it was opened for discussion, and said, in part, "our attitude is towards a Student rather than a Self-Government—we leave no room for honor." F. Bethel, '28, said that, "if we made the rules ourselves, they would be better, and we would have more regard for them."

C. Page, '30, speaking for the Freshmen, said that "we do not understand our responsibility when we come to college, and that a simplification of the rules would help."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

## ALL-PHILADELPHIANS TOO GOOD FOR VARSITY

Bryn Mawr's Weakened Line Unable to Pierce Defense.

"A sliding stone gathers no score" was a proverb proved by the Varsity game with All-Philadelphia on Saturday morning, November 20. The Bryn Mawr champions, lacking perhaps that poise that comes from life in the world, slipped a great deal more than their more experienced opponents, and in the second half were more or less completely knocked off their feet. But their splendid work in the first half, and a fine rally in the last moments of the last quarter kept the score down; so that the game ended 7-0 in favor of All-Philadelphia, one point less against us than last year.

#### First Half Close.

At the beginning of the match, the two teams seemed practically even. The ball was passed back and forth from end to end of the field, both goals were threatened, and for more than ten minutes the defense held on both sides. It was not long, however, before our weakness showed itself. The tragic fact was that with Guiterman away, and Stix not at her best, our forward line had not the push to pierce All-Philadelphia's almost miraculous defense, while their line, incredibly speedy and accurate, had just that last ounce of power required to go through our backs, good as they were. After the All-Philadelphia stars had made their first score, they kept the ball pretty well in our part of the field for the rest of the half; but, due largely to A. Bruere's splendid work at goal, they only put the ball across the line once more in the first period. In the two periods, the ball was shot at the goal fifty-two times.

#### Team Tries Quickly.

The second half was less thrilling, and more uneven. Bryn Mawr's players, not unnaturally, seemed tired, and were not seriously threatening their opponents' goal more than twice. All-Philadelphia, on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

### CONTEST RULES

Cash prizes to winners:

First prize .....\$2.00  
Second prize .....\$1.00

There are a number of misspelled words in the advertisements throughout this issue of the College News. Here are the rules to be followed in competing for the prizes:

1. On a sheet of paper write:
  1. The names of the advertisers in whose advertisements you find the misspelled words.
  2. The misspelled words.
  3. Correct versions of the misspelled words.
2. Give your answers to M. Gailard, Pembroke West, by six P. M. Wednesday, December 1. The names of the prize-winners will appear in the next issue of the News. Every subscriber to the News is eligible for this contest. Board members are ineligible.

## DANCE FORMS IN MUSIC ILLUSTRATED

Miss Deneke, of Lady Margaret's, Gives Lecture Recital,

### PUPIL OF SCHUMANN

It would be hard to think of an endowment drive that gave more pleasure to fortunate audiences than that conducted by Miss Margaret Deneke, of Lady Margaret's Hall, the woman's college that pursues its activities in the midst of the oldest traditions of a man's university—Oxford.

Miss Deneke gave her lecture recital in Taylor Hall on Tuesday evening, on dance forms in music, illustrating it by choice examples of the great musicians who devoted some of their talents to creations appropriate to the dance. Miss Deneke is peculiarly well qualified to give this lecture because she has been a pupil of Eugenie Schumann, the youngest daughter of the composer, and of Miss Fannie Davies, herself a pupil of Clara Schumann, his wife.

Miss Deneke told of musical dance forms of the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, including in her talk compositions influenced by but not to be used for the actual dancing. Her first selection was a pavane by William Byrd. Later musicians found the pavane thin and inadequate and so grouped together in what they called suites various types of dance compositions, each originating in a different country. It was Bach who perfected the suite. The first part is an allemande, native to Suabia, and slow and stately in character. It is followed by the lighter and merrier courante. The third is the sarabande. It is not definitely known whether its origin is Persian or Sevillian, but we do know it was danced in Spain because Cervantes attacked with acrimony its insinuating movements and begged his government to suppress it. The sarabande, however, once transplanted into France, assumed a more polished mould, and was even danced by Richelieu in bells. It has been said that Spain was the cradle of the dance and France its nursery. The sarabande forms the central part of the suite. Next come the galanteries; they include a gavotte with a skipping time in contrast to the smooth gliding movement suggested by the others. Miss Deneke played the gavotte from Bach's French Suite in G minor to illustrate this fourth part. The last is the gigue, which is claimed by both England and Italy originally.

Another dance form, called an allemande, but really a later development and entirely different from the earlier one, is quicker in time, and could be danced to what today would be the Virginia reel.

The minute was the favorite dance of the eighteenth century. Mozart's work exemplifies the fine counterpoint

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

## MAGDALEN HUPFEL SCORES GREAT SUCCESS IN TITLE ROLE OF DISRAELI

Member of O. Praised Highly Her Fellow Actors

### CHOICE OF PLAY IS AMPLY JUSTIFIED

Although the title role in our play is that of a man, we cannot think *Disraeli* a mistaken choice for Varsity Dramatics. The proper rendering of a character part depends on stressing rather the originality of the character than the masculine or feminine aspects of it. A straight man's part is always more difficult for a woman. Moreover, when we can boast an actress whose power of self-transformation is as great as that of Magdalen Hupfel, we do not doubt for an instant that the play was well selected. The famous false nose and the monocle are the smallest part of the transformation. Miss Hupfel's remarkable assumption of *Disraeli*'s hero-like qualities, his wit, his polite and diplomatic concealment of his preoccupations, his sympathy with self-willed youth—is the proof of a versatility that ranks her with true actors, not with those who can take only parts to which their personality is closely suited. Not that Miss Hupfel has not a wit and heroism of her own—which do not lose by being hers—but we cannot expect a second *Disraeli* to exist in any one. She has passed the steel test admirably, and more than deserves the generous applause of her audiences. Her performance is perhaps unique in excellence in the annals of the college dramatics, unique certainly as far as the writer's experience goes.

The other parts were done with great intelligence and vivacity. Annabelle Learned as *Clarissa* compels the use of an extravagant though none the less appropriate adjective—she was luscious to look upon and to listen to. It could not cause any surprise that she should bring about such a miraculous change in Charles. And Charles showed the effects of her melting influence wonderfully well. His constant attributes were his courage and his good looks; but he completely lost his air of stiff self-importance.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

## M. PARKER, '26, SPEAKS ON ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Charming Members Consider Other Than Money Matters.

M. C. Parker, '26, one of the two representatives of 1926 to the Alumnae Council, spoke in chapel on Monday morning and gave a brief description of the Alumnae Association. The point which she seemed most anxious to stress very amusing and quite human—which was the fact that the alumnae really should prove enlightening to the undergraduates who count mothers or sisters among them.

The general attitude of her class last year, said Miss Parker, was that the Alumnae Association was formed simply to get money out of innocent members. After the first meeting of the council she went on, this opinion was radically altered. The meeting was on finance and the discussion of the funds proved to be fascinating rather than boring as she had expected. Moreover, the second meeting along much the same lines as the first, only strengthened the growing impression that the alumnae were really most remarkable. In this meeting the organization of the association was discussed. Miss Parker said it was amazing—the way in which each of the seven districts managed to send a regional scholar, despite the fact that some consist only of a few people widely scattered.

Finally Miss Parker assured us that whereas we are apt to look upon the alumnae as rather annoying, altogether too curious, persons, who clutter up the campus especially around Commencement Week, they are really very charming ladies, possessed of great senses of humor, whose curiosity is only directed in us. And as there is some chance of the senior class sending a delegate next year, she urged them to choose their best member.

### DR. FITCH, OLD FRIEND, TO SPEAK

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, formerly professor in the History of Religion at Amherst, now professor at Carleton College, will speak in chapel December 14. Dr. Fitch gave a series of midweek lectures here in 1924 and has also preached at Baccalaureate. He is an unusually fine speaker, and we are particularly fortunate in securing him.

## BRYN MAWR ATTENDS PARLEY

M. L. Jones, '27, Describes Conclusions of Trinity Conferences.

### DISCUSS HONOR SYSTEM

The nineteenth annual conference of the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government was held at Trinity College, Washington, D. C., on November 11, 12 and 13. Sixty colleges were represented, with one delegate from each college. This association is open nationally—any woman's college in the United States, with a graduating class of at least fifty, is free to join, but at present Mills, in California, is the only college west of the Mississippi included in the organization. New England and the Southern States had the most liberal representation at the conference.

The first general session was devoted to a discussion of the Honor System—something which, it appears, is disturbing the peace of mind of more than one Self-Government Board. Many colleges were struggling with the problem of how far to extend the Honor System. Should it, to be thorough-going, include reporting the infractions of one's friends as well as of oneself? All colleges who had this ruling reported the eternal conflict between loyalty to one's friend and loyalty to the association. Some colleges, in fact, found their honor system so unsuccessful that they were seriously questioning the value—even the possibility—of Student Government; for, of course, any sort of Student Government must depend in some degree on the honor of its members.

#### Geiger on Honor System.

Dr. Geiger, of William and Mary College, opened this discussion with a lecture on "Misconceptions of the Honor System." As this topic was perhaps the most disputed one at the conference, and as Dr. Geiger's address stirred up more

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

## DISCUSS SUMMER SCHOOL PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

Reorganized to Include Other Colleges.

(By R. Rickaby and N. Bauman, '27)

Miss Hilda Smith opened the Conference of the New England Group of the Bryn Mawr Summer School Alumnae in Boston by describing the new office in New York, where they have enough room for dances and Board meetings, where they had a house warming early in October, and where now the plans for next year's work are going forward. She brought news of other conferences in the South, in New York, and in Rochester, and of the alumnae there. The Board has been reorganized to include members from other colleges and has changed the name from the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry to the Resident Summer Schools for Industrial Workers. "Schools" is not yet accurate, but Miss Smith held out the hope that it soon would be. The Board has not altered the curriculum for next year, but has made some change in the entrance requirements and has reserved three scholarships for students from foreign workers' schools.

At the evening meeting the subject

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Excellent Casting and Polish Make Varsity Dramatics Superb Show.

### B. McGEORGE, '01, COMMENDS PLAY

(By Beatrice McGeorge, '01)

When Mr. George Arliss first produced *Disraeli*, it was so carelessly received that after paying the cast's salaries for a week from his own funds he consulted Mr. Kohlsaat, the adviser and friend of presidents, as to what to do next. Mr. Kohlsaat went to see the play, which was called by its English title of *The Premier*, and suggested that the name of the hero be substituted. From that moment through its performance in the Bryn Mawr gymnasium last week, it has never failed to secure a success.

One circumstance ensuring that success for Varsity Dramatics was the excellent casting of the play. In appearance, the performance outdid Mr. Arliss' support; on the professional stage even the youngest and fairest sons and daughters must be played by actors of more experience than college years allow. A. Learned as *Clarissa* was as fresh as a rose; and A. Palache as Charles was precisely the cherub Mr. Parker must have had in mind when he wrote the play. But the whole list was pictorial. W. Trask, the adventuress, might have sat for a portrait of Becky Sharp at her most beguiling; and as for N. Perera, if ever she paints a villain more sinister than she painted herself, the world will shudder before that picture.

Of course it is not difficult for youth to look youthful; but these especial juveniles contended to look aged as well. The Duke and Duchess were just what Americans always imagine English great folk are; the gentleman very bluff and comic, the lady very over-eyebrowish, and a lavish fortune had squandered on them everything, including three delightful daughters, but ideas.

M. Villard's Lady Beaconsfield looked far more appealing in her grace and delicacy than the comfortable dame who played Mr. Arliss' Mary.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

## ENGLISH SECRETARY OF COPEC OUTLINES WORK

Miss Gardner Explains Movement in Christian Churches.

That the only solution of the problems of modern life is a spiritual one is the theory on which Copec, a new movement in the Christian churches, bases its program, as outlined by Miss Lucy Gardner, secretary and organizer of the society in England, in Chapel on Friday morning, November 19.

Soon after the war, looking out on the disorganized world, many people made up their minds that it was up to the Christian peoples of the world to bring about a new order of things. Realizing that at the present time nothing is accomplished without organization, they called a conference of all the Christian churches to decide what was wrong with the world, and what is the will of God for His people. Out of this conference grew Copec, the Christian Order in Politics, Economics and Citizenship, which includes representatives of all nations and churches, and whose aim is to make the spirit of Jesus Christ a living factor in the world. The great war, and, more recently, the English coal strike, have shown us that our methods of settling disputes at the present time must be discontinued. Men, so nice as individuals, seem to show the worst side of themselves in combination. Copec aims to bring the best side of men always to the front, in order that we may live out the Will of God, and spread peace, joy, and love among the nations.

All over the country young people are identifying themselves with Copec. It is obvious that force will never bring the kingdom of God upon the earth, and it is only by actually living out the spirit of Christian brotherhood, and persuading our friends to do the same, that our civilization can be preserved from destruction.



# The College News

(Founded in 1914)

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## PROGRESS

Courage, foresight, and intelligence have been shown by the action of the Self-Government Board in demanding revision of the self-government resolutions. They have faced the facts that public opinion has not supported the rules; they recognize that undergraduates feel little or no responsibility about the maintenance of order. By doing away with all inherited rules, they put the legislative responsibility on the shoulders of the undergraduate body—it shall be self-governing this year in the truest sense. No one now will be able to shield her law breaking by declaring that the rules are obsolete and unreasonable and that, therefore, she is not under the necessity of obeying them. Every undergraduate has now an opportunity to express her views on the rules; if she will not keep them after this, she is indeed anti-social.

## A NEW MINOR SPORT

For a long time it was a source of great mystery to us to go into the smoking room at any hour of the day or night and perceive, through the thick blue haze, a number of silent seekers after wisdom—sitting, lonely or in groups, before a complicated pattern of playing cards. At first we thought they were telling each other's fortunes, or working out problems in mathematics with the numbers on the cards; but somehow, neither of these theories presented an adequate explanation. Then the discussion about Compulsory Athletics started, and the truth came to us in a flash.

These industrious and indefatigable card-players are getting their Four Periods! What other reason could anyone have for spending hours at the shrine of painted bits of card-board! And what nobler way could there be to do your compulsory exercise than by playing solitaire! This splendid pursuit exercises not only the limbs (that is to say, the hand, in moving the cards about.) but also, and to an important extent, the mind. One learns keenness, accuracy, speed. If you want to go further, double solitaire, by providing competition, "sharpens every faculty," as the advertisements say; and bridge increases that most valuable attribute, a sense of co-operation, of teamwork. What more can hockey, archery, or even fencing do to help us take our places as citizens in this world? We can do no more than advise anybody who complains of having to do compulsory exercise, and sile will at once realize how delightful exercise can be, even when she has to sign for it.

## FOOTBALL

Football is regarded not only abroad but in this country with an increasingly critical attitude. There are some who cannot be persuaded to watch it. The most frequent charge is that of brutality; then the effect of standardization on a material level is frowned on. Intellectual pursuits cannot help but suffer when the great cry is athletics. It seems to us that it would be impossible to pronounce a fair sentence on football, because we can never know just exactly what the game is like to the players, or the spectators, or the professors, whose ambitions for their classes must pay the penalty

for the immense fuss made over it. Football games have become one of the most deeply rooted traditions of America—if we are to judge by attendance and outward response. The human race is devoted to its conventions, and since football is such a habit, the opinions of individuals on it are inevitably blurred. A perennial wave of mob-spirited excitement can go far in undermining sincerity. There is no doubt that many go to games who, swept by the prevalent enthusiasm, at bottom care very little about football. Curiosity, too, impels some. If they cannot personally join in the yelling with a certain discomfort, they may wish to find out what drives others to do it. But probably few admit this to anyone but themselves or their most intimate friends. A girl may go to a game because she takes an interest in her host, even if on the subject of football their tastes do not concur. It may happen that some of the men deceive themselves in thinking that they enjoy it. Thus the road is made hard for the statistician. Who can unearth the secret opinions never voiced but hidden in the recesses of a million minds? The task is impossible. So the question whether America is really losing her head over football or not, whether American education is at bottom no more than a pretext for the scramble on the field, is unanswerable. Moreover, studying is by its very nature a quiet affair, holding aloof from public notice, while publicity is just what football thrives on.

The recent quarrel between Harvard and Princeton seems to indicate that football is indeed the vital part of college life. Athletic relations were severed; the implication is clear. It must be remembered, however, that we are a democracy. Is it so very shocking that the majority of our population should take a helathy if slightly savage interest in the sport? Why should they pretend to enthusiasms they do not feel? We are a democracy—but somewhere we have our intellectuals, and these are a minority in any country. Science and art are not wholly idle here. And each college is a miniature democracy, with its intellectual minority, which may be all the better off for pursuing its activities in silence and humility.

It is hoped that the statement that "we are serious about trivial things and trivial about serious things," may be proved no more applicable to America than to other nations.

## THE COURSE OF EMPIRE

The results of the Imperial Conference held last Saturday, in London, point to the downfall of the ancient imperialism of Great Britain. George V will still be King "of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," but each of these divisions of the Empire is to have practical autonomy. Ireland is no longer incorporated in the United Kingdom, in recognition of the changed status of the Free State. The major share in shaping foreign policies is to remain with the government of Great Britain, but every dominion may conduct its own foreign relations, particularly with the countries on its own borders. And "neither Great Britain nor the Dominions can be committed to acceptance of active obligations except with the definite assent of their own governments." The governors-general of the Dominions are to be representative not of the British government, but of the crown alone.

Thus the British Empire gives way to the British Commonwealth of nations, in which none is subordinate to another, and all are autonomous and self-contained states. Only tradition and a common sovereign link their destinies. Each state is free to develop itself along the lines it considers best for itself; no longer shall it be controlled by a group of people thousands of miles away, who know little or nothing of its needs. No longer shall Canadians and Australians and South Africans feel that they are provincials scornfully dominated by London.

For the Dominions, all this is excellent; but what of England? Very soon these states will outgrow what little sympathy with England they

now feel; what is to become of that small island, overcrowded with an urban population for which there can never be sufficient employment to permit any decent standard of living? England cannot compete for foreign markets with continental powers, notably Germany, whose industry is thoroughly re-organized and efficient; she cannot produce enough to support herself. Canada has refused to harbor her surplus population.

Can England muddle through this situation? It seems improbable. There is a limit to muddling through; and this England has reached; certainly she was not successful in muddling the recent coal strike. Forced to turn to Germany for coal, she discovered how much more cheaply and efficiently than she, Germany can mine; and this dependance on German coal had set back the coal industry almost beyond calculation. The coal strike is probably only a beginning to the disasters which England must face in the near future, and face alone.

## EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS

Various experiments in education are being carried on throughout the country in the hope of finding a solution to the cry, "What is wrong with our colleges?"

Perhaps one of the most interesting of these is that to be undertaken at Wisconsin. To quote from the *Cardinal*: "The unified study of one whole civilization is to be offered to 125 freshmen. Each student is to see for himself that the required work is accomplished and that he is prepared to take the exams. It is hoped that this kind of work will develop a sense of responsibility that will result in a more liberal understanding which will better fit him for advanced work later." The plan is that the first-year students might study the Greek civilization as representative of pre-scientific days. The next year these same students will study a civilization formed by science and contrast the two. English and foreign languages will be correlated.

This is the practical application of the plan Dr. Meikeljohn, who is in charge of it at Wisconsin, outlined here two years ago. As a rather radical departure from present methods, it will be watched eagerly.

The result of this experiment will tend to be just what President Lowell, of Harvard, laid down as essential in a speech at Boston University: "that all real education is self-education, the effectiveness of which should be measured by the student's advanced maturity of thought, in his capacity to deal with facts and problems, in his ability to use his powers, to apply the knowledge he should acquire."

## ATHLETICS AGAIN

Now that the fall sports season is over, it seems a propitious moment to put into action the suggestion made in a letter to the *News* last week. The writer pointed out that the line between regular and general athletics for Juniors and Seniors should not be so rigid. While it might not be practicable to let a girl combine the two types, playing in match games and at the same time signing up walking for extra periods, still we see no reason why she should not be allowed to take general exercise during the seasons in which she is not interested in the regular exercise offered. In the winter especially, when the regular exercise consists of gym and basket ball, many of those who signed up to take supervised athletics must surely envy their weaker (?) sisters, who have so much more time for coasting, snow-fights, skiing, skating and all the out-door things that can be done in the winter. And from the point of view of health, might it not be argued that outdoor exercise is of more benefit than indoor? If the Athletic Department does not feel ready to make such a radical change as abolishing compulsory athletics for Juniors and Seniors, can it not, at least, grant this concession: that each girl be allowed to decide at the beginning of each season whether she wishes to go in for the competitive athletics of that season, or whether she would rather take general exercise.

## The Pillar of Salt

Sophonisba, already hailed as a great writer because of her tender little allegory, "Horses from an Old Manse," confirms that opinion by sending us this:

The Fly.

(By Sophonisba)

I think that I shall ne'er espy  
A poem lovely as a fly;

A fly that bumps from pane to pane  
And never bothers to explain;

A fly that sings at dewy dawn  
To make the prematurely yawful

Poems are made by fools like I,  
But only Nick can make a fly.

N. B.—"Nick"—nom de plume of the devil.

How Cissy Centipede Went to the Big Game.

It was a week before the Haavud-Yayul game.

Cissy was sitting in her room calmly studying, when in burst her friend Cynthia. "Don't you want to go to the game? My brother Cicero says he can get tickets."

"Sure" said Cissy without a moment's hesitation, "I'll ask my brother Cyril to get tickets too."

"Then we can ask Celia too. This is great."

So they each sent a night letter, asking for tickets, "to hell with the price."

Day letter to Cynthia:

Have two tickets one in cheering section can crash gate if necessary how many girls are you bringing wire.

Cicero.

Day letter to Cissy:

What game do you mean have two tickets on a tenuous string most of your message unintelligible hell came through hill showing ineffectiveness of profanity

Cyril.

Night letter to Cicero:

Four coming get more tickets if money fails try love you crash gate

Cynthia.

Night letter to Cyril:

Strengthen tenuous thread any game will do don't try to be funny

Cissy.

Telegram to Cynthia:

Money gone love failed have only one ticket come anyway

Cicero.

Day letter to Cissy:

Infinite grief tenuous web snapped cheer up there is always the radio abjure night letters they arrive at 6 A. M.

Cyril.

"Well," said Cissy the undaunted, "We'll go anyhow."

"Yes, and we can each see a quarter of the game by passing the stub around." (Cynthia is always resourceful.)

"We've got to go, and we will," added Celia.

And what's more they did.

When they got to New Haven, lol the long-suffering brothers had acquired enough tickets. They went to the bowl early, and Cissy was surprised to see how many people came out for a game, but then it wasn't hockey. She watched the bands maneuver, and cheered loudly when they formed an H, and less loudly for the Y. When they left the field she sighed, "My but it was short." She was about to add "Who won?" but fortunately the teams entered at that moment.

She was silent as the game began, but soon she looked up and said, "When are they going to do the charade?"

"Charade? Charade?"

"Yes—I saw them all get together to decide on the word."

## WEEKLY LITERARY REVIEW

After perusing the weekly phantasmagoria, commonly known as the *Funny Paper*, we are moved to make a few well-chosen remarks about this week's offering. There was, as usual, that vividity of coloring which is always such a joy. The suspense in such selections as *Hairbreadth Harry*, *Harold Teen*, and *Little Orphan Annie* was well sustained; only in the last case, we wish they would hurry and announce that she is cured. *Bringing Up Father* showed a happy bit of divergence from its usual rule; *Father* did not end up in the hospital, he actually got safely to Dinty Moore's. We looked upon this as a promising sign. Another promising sign is that all the little boys are growing up; *Skeelix* is getting quite manly, and only *Buttercup* remains true to the old tradition.

Lois Wirt.

## IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres.

Garrick—*The Last of Mrs. Cheney* with Ina Claire. Closes November 27. The best play in town.

Chestnut Street—*A Night in Paris*. Dull and vulgar revue.

Forrest—*Oh Please!* Closes November 27.

Broad—*Craig's Wife*. Closes November 27. "George Kelly's most dramatic play."—*Public Ledger*.

Shubert—*Song of the Flame*. Closes November 27. "An outstanding musical treat."—*Public Ledger*.

Walnut—*The Patsy*. "Wildly diverting comedy."—*Public Ledger*.

Lyric—*The Student Prince*. "The best operetta of them all."—*Public Ledger*.

Adelphi—*Abie's Irish Rose*. New York has stood it for four years.

Coming.

Garrick—*Love-in-a-Mist* with Madge Kennedy and Sydney Blackmer.

Broad—*Honor of the Family*. Opens November 29. An Otis Skinner revival.

Forrest—*Tip Toes*. Opens November 29. British musical comedy with Queenie Smith.

Shubert—*The Nightingale*. Opens November 29. Peggy Wood in an operetta of Jenny Lind.

Movies.

Aldine—*Beau Geste* with Ronald Colman. Follows the book closely. Pictorially and dramatically an achievement.

Stanley—*Adolphe Menjou in the Ace of Cads*.

Stanton—*Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*. The film that brought Valentino fame.

Palace—*Eddie Cantor in Kid Boots*.

Karlton—*The Marriage Clause*.

Coming.

Stanley—*The Temptress*. Opens November 29. Adaptation of the Ibanez novel.

Stanton—*We're in the Navy Now*.

Fox—*Return of Peter Grimm*.

## ORCHESTRA PROGRAM

The Philadelphia Orchestra will play the following program on Friday afternoon, November 26, and on Saturday evening, November 27:

Wilhelm Friedmann Bach . . . . . Sinfonia Handel . . . . . Water Music

Miaskowsky . . . . . Symphony No. 6

## MISS McGEORGE

Miss Beatrice McGeorge, who has so very kindly contributed the review of Varsity play, in this game, is, among many other things, an alumna, prominent in local committees, and a member of Plays and Players in Philadelphia.

## THE PLAYERS PRESENT

The Players will give a performance of *Gringoire* by de Banville and *Heaven and Hell* by Prosper Merimee in Wyndham on Saturday, December fourth, at eight o'clock in the evening.

## ONE-THIRD OF YALE SELF-SUPPORTING

From Yale Daily News.

Some Yale students earn their college expenses by giving blood transfusions, and one-third of the student body is self-supporting, either in whole or in part, earning this year a total of \$590,339.70.

The university extended financial aid during the year, through scholarships, long-term tuition loans and short-term emergency loans, amounting to \$333,724.12, bringing the grand total of all reported earnings and scholarship aid to a new record of \$926,135.77.

The summer industrial group, organized in 1925 at the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit by Prof. Jerome Davis and Wendell C. Goddard, of the Bureau of Appointments, proved such a successful venture that a number of other companies in that locality offered work in similar terms for this summer.

The student agencies, which serve various student needs, enjoyed a banner year, three hundred and fifty men earning in this way nearly \$40,000. The Student Laundry Agency, with thirty-six men, earned \$5693. This group of students collects and delivers laundry, having its own automobile truck. The Student Suit Pressing Agency, with fifty-four students employed, made \$8992. Sixty-five students made \$6140 by playing at dances. By selling neckties, eight students earned \$1224. Others sold raincoats, shoes, furniture, flowers for the big games, while six students earned \$1130 during the year by selling wood to their fellow-students.



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## BEATRICE LILLIE CARRIES OFF "OH PLEASE"

Dull Musical Comedy Saved by Her.  
"What a woman!"

This is the only comment the theatre-goer can make after seeing Beatrice Lillie in *Oh Please*—or anywhere else, for that matter. The audience at the opening night last Friday was prepared for another *Charlot's*—and in that it was certainly doomed to disappointment, for, without Beatrice, *Oh Please* would be a walkout. It is an open question whether any audience ever had to endure a soggier show. From the crowds of girls in full-length commencement dresses which they did not bother to change, although they appeared several times, to the orchestra, which was not at any moment observed to be in accord with the dancers, it was something of an imposition. In the music itself, in which no piano was to be heard, and whose time was more suited to lullabies than to the Black Bottom, the distinguished composer of *Tea for Two* showed a deplorable degeneration.

The men's dancing was excellent, and also the Toe Charlestoning of Dolores Farris. But the choruses were more individualistic than co-operative, so much so that Beatrice's favorite trick of making a misstep with huge comic effect was lost in the crowd of misstepping women.

The plot was based on a French farce, and it might have done better and it clung to its basis. The interspersions of love lyrics at regular intervals detracted notably from the sequence of events. But one must not fail to mention the opening scene, which is one of the most magnificent of the decade, featuring four elderly beauty contestants singing "and dancing to the tune of 'Nickledeus Bliss' Song of Purity, 'Clean, clean, we want to be clean!'" At the close of the second scene of the second act, the plot was abandoned without apology and a revue appeared, with the usual period frocks, whose magnificence explained, but did

not excuse, the extreme absurdity of the previous costumes.

And yet all this weakness served only as a foil to show the true greatness of Beatrice Lillie. For great is the only adjective applicable to a beautiful woman who enjoys making a fool of herself. Never indulging in a pose, she is consistently and nobly ridiculous—hers is a consummate gift for making every gesture tell by its precision and suddenness.

K. S.

## BOOK REVIEW

"Story of Philosophy" Reviewed.

*The Story of Philosophy: the Lives and Opinions of the Greater Philosophers.* By Will Durant, Ph. D. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1926.

The appearance of a philosophical best-seller is a most significant phenomenon. It is one more evidence of the fact that a vast army of adult Americans are eager for education. It makes one feel sad to think how frequently they are going to be cheated. But on this occasion they are more fortunate. *The Story of Philosophy* is well worth reading and richly deserves its success. Dr. Durant is intensely interested in his subject, or at least in certain phases of it, and his presentation is lively and forceful. In parts it is really fascinating.

It must be said, however, that the book is far from deserving all of the praise that has been lavished upon it. It is anything but scholarly. It abounds in misstatements, most of them trivial, some of them more serious. Here is a sample, which even those who have not studied philosophy can appreciate. Dr. Durant is attempting to give an idea of the general historical setting in which the philosophy of Socrates and Plato appeared. "In 480-470 B. C., Sparta and Athens, forgetting their jealousies and joining their forces, fought off the effort of the Persians under Darius and Xerxes to turn Greece into a colony of an Asiatic Empire. In this struggle of youthful Europe against the senile East, Sparta provided the army and Athens the navy. The war over, Sparta demobilized her troops, and suffered the economic disturbances natural to the process; while Athens turned her navy into a merchant fleet, and became one of the greatest trading cities of the ancient world" (p. 2). Now it does not matter greatly, but the fact is, of course, that the Athenians beat the army of Darius at Marathon without Spartan assistance; and in the war against Xerxes they not only furnished the principal contribution to the Greek fleet, but

fought on one of the wings of *Platée*. As for the economic disturbances that are said to have followed upon the Spartan "demobilization," I can recall nothing and I believe that they are imaginary. Athens, on the other hand, so far from turning her navy into a merchant fleet, kept it up and made it the basis of her empire. It must be acknowledged that this is very careless writing indeed.

Dr. Durant's scholarly equipment is decidedly limited. He has little knowledge of either Latin or Greek, and is an historian of philosophy that is a serious defect. He has little knowledge or appreciation of mathematics; and that is an even more serious defect, for the mathematical sciences have been the chief source of the ideals of knowledge and of rational procedure. Plato, with his mathematical interests practically ignored, is a sadly-altered Plato.

Nevertheless the book has not suffered as much as one might suppose. Dr. Durant chooses freely those aspects of his subject which appeal to him, that is to say, especially the social applications of philosophical thought; and his success amply proves that these are just what his public was prepared to find interesting. There is very little intellectual burden put upon the reader. Little of the logical structure of the various systems or of their historical interrelations is given. On the other hand, a good deal of biographical material is included, which is always interesting and sometimes illuminating. Dr. Durant has not produced a history, but he has given us a masterpiece of journalism. There is, moreover, much in the method of presentation from which the serious college teacher can learn. For the task of elementary instruction in philosophy is essentially one of popularization; and there is no reason why similar methods should not be used in the service of a stricter truth.

THEODORE DE LAGUNA.

## Two Political Novels.

*Bella*—Jean Giraudoux.

*Revelry*—Samuel Hopkins Adams.

The contrasts between these two novels of contemporary politics in two different countries are largely the contrasts between the literary methods of France and the United States. In *Bella*, published some time ago, but dealing with a situation still in existence, we have the secular conflict between Berthelot and Poincaré and in *Revelry*, the story of the Harding Presidency.

In Mr. Adams' novel, all the interest is in the story—it is dramatized history, no more. He has not changed or selected his material: this is Harding without any effort at concealment, with every well-known member of his fairly shady entourage presented in portrait, from Susie Sheldon, the Calvinistic Secretary of State, to the claylike Secretary of the Interior, scarcely disguised as Guy. If you know the history, if you can summon up remembrance of bits of scandal floating through Washington several years ago, you will find this extraordinarily interesting. And yet it is almost impossible to believe that these characters, whom you know to have existed, whom you have seen, perhaps, could have been so childish and wholeheartedly greedy, and crooked. Washington takes on a new interest if you can regard it as the sort of place where Cabinet members can murder in bathtubs, men who know too much—and no questions asked afterwards. They were all too recklessly

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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## GOOD BUT FOOLISH, FUSS- AIMLESSLY THROUGH LIFE

Don't Miss Essentials, Warns Dr. Black.

In his address on Sunday, November 21, Dr. Archibald Black took for his text a verse from Kings 1:30: "And thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone." It is difficult for us at this distance away to be sure whether this story is more funny than sad, or more sad than funny. It has its humorous, and even comical element: a man was put in charge of a very important prisoner in the midst of battle; instead of keeping careful guard, he "mussed around and fussed around" with trifles—and suddenly the prisoner was gone! From such stupid and well-meaning follies come many of life's laughs; how clearly we can picture him reporting his pathetic excuse—the "poor, silly, stupid softy!"

Parable True for Many.

We cannot dismiss this story simply as a joke; it is really a broad story of life itself. It is a parable of truth that could be told of many of life's fools; good, honest, well-meaning people, who are always bothering over little things.

There are many people like this: they let the important fundamentals elude them because they worry over the unimportant. "They are such decent fools—but at heart they are fuss-budgets." They are like the man who started out to look for the wonderful palace but felt that it didn't matter that he failed because he found such a lovely little pin!

Although we are such tiny creatures with skulls but a few inches across, we are really important; great things are entrusted to us. Unlike animals, we know why we suffer, we know that we must all face death. Life is not meant to be little, but big.

We are bigger than our biggest laugh; the great things we are put through on this earth are a proof of it. And God believes us to be big or He would not give us such trials. But today, we make "much ado about little." A man's clothes, his pocketbook, whether he possesses a car, his color, race, denomination, are all more important to us than his soul. It looks as though we hated ourselves, as though we were "hell-bent on self-bellittlement," because, although we know how to make so many wonderful things we do not worry about the best part of ourselves. It took 1921 years of Christian Gospel and the catastrophe of the last war to make us realize that perhaps it would be better to stop butchering each other. Today our greatest literature is not read; we get our main inspiration from the sporting news, questionable movies, and novels whose chief interest is their uncleanness.

There are so many wonderful things that can be done in the world now—but do they help us any? What good does it do us to flash news from New York to London in thirty seconds if that news is all about divorce and fashions and war? That does not help our souls' purification and enlightenment.

Life is not a large bundle of small things, but a bundle of a few large things.

The Great War awoke us for awhile to an understanding of essentials. But how long did we remember these things? At once we began to fuss about the unimportant trifles. The church of Christ is famous for musing and fussing about little things while it forgets its great fundamental principles.

"God knows what to do with the wicked; we are all convinced of that. But what can God do with the good but stupid; those who fritter away time on non-essentials, and let the essentials escape; the 'gentle fools'?"

"God only knows!"

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## PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLISH SITUATION

Last Year's European Fellow Speaks in Chapel.

Her impression of the English Coal Strike was the subject of a talk given in Chapel on Wednesday morning, November 17, by Miss Jennings, the M. Carey Thomas European Fellow for last year.

In August, 1925, a subsidy of \$23,000,000 was granted, to carry the mining industry over until May first. At the same time a commission was appointed to investigate the situation. This commission recommended complete reorganization of the industry, to include government ownership, and a wage scale varying with the district. It also stated that wages would have to be cut. On March 24 the government accepted the report, and said it would be put into effect, if the miners and owners would agree about the wages. It also gave a fifteen-day notice of the wage reduction. As a result, negotiations were broken off. On April 27 Prime Minister Baldwin called a joint conference, which came to no decision in three days. On May 1 the miners struck. Negotiations with them last for three days in spite of hectic excitement and misunderstanding all around. Then on May 4 the general strike, which had been dreaded in advance, was called. Calling out the printers was perhaps the most unpopular act of the strikers; but in spite of all they could do, the newspapers continued to get out at least one edition a day. The British Gazette was the official organ, but the Times came out daily also, and the Mail was printed in Paris and sent over by aeroplane. During the first few days the traffic problem was terrible; no busses operated or any form of transportation, and as a result the streets were jammed with every kind of conveyance, including high-wheel bicycles. Confusion also resulted because everyone who had a car stopped to give any pedestrian a lift.

As the time was short, Miss Jennings was asked to continue her talk later.

### Two Minute Books.

Professor Judd of the University of Chicago contends that the average person should read and absorb a page of an average book in two minutes.—*Stanford Daily*.

Due to an oversight, the picture of M. Champion in last week's issue was not credited to Underwood and Underwood, as it should have been.

## ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Blazer Point Cards Distributed at Meeting.

The Athletic Association held a short business meeting in Taylor Hall at 1.30 on Thursday, November 18. It was announced from the chair that on account of the stuffing of the ballot box the election for basketball manager would have to be held in the halls on Monday, November 22.

The chairman again explained that the system of points for athletic blazers was based on interest shown in the sport and on the amount of exercise taken, as well as on natural skill.

A. Bruere, '28, then issued point cards for the fall season. She explained that these must be filled out for each sport at the end of the season, and that those failing to hand them in would get no points for the sport in question. The student should fill in only her name, her class, and the team she was on, the rest being made out by the Athletic Association. All cards for the fall season must be given to Miss Bruere this week.

### No More Exams!

Temple University, has abolished all examinations because the psychology department there says they are antiquated and inaccurate.—*Daily Nebraskan*.

## REVE'RY

CONTINUED FROM THE THIRD PAGE

criminal to be possible; and yet, they had every reason to believe that they would be sheltered by the kindness and blindness of Old Bill Markham, their poker comrade and president, who would never go back on a friend. Their trust in him was the only decent thing in many of them, and even this was manifestly tinged with contempt. Portraits from life they all are—and yet there is no effort at all to penetrate into their inner lives, to plumb their psychology. We see them move, we hear them talk, but we never know what is in their minds. That, of course, is the great difficulty in writing a novel of contemporary politics—one knows so much about the surface, the details, that one cannot present the essentials, the psychological drama which lifts history into the realms of art.

Herein lies the success of M. Giraudoux, in the splendid tradition of French psychological novelists. He has based his

novel on contemporary politics, a struggle which even now has a new chapter, with the return of Poincare to power; but out of this material he has made a timeless work, of art. He draws as readily a portrait of Poincare as one could wish were one Poincare's best enemy, and fixes his meanness and contemptibleness, together with Berthelot's greatness, unforgettably in one's mind. And yet the interest is not in the phases of the struggle, but in the psychology of the strugglers, and of certain imaginary characters associated with them. The two opponents live outside of their identity in these pages with Poincare and Berthelot: while the characters in *Reve'ry* will perish with the common knowledge of the scandals of the Harding regime. The pleasures of recognition are an addition, not the foundation of *Bella*. And *Bella*, herself, the heroine, is a magnificent creation, an individual, imperishable characterized.

Certainly, in the field of the psychological novel, most Americans have a great deal to learn from the Frenchman. America must develop this field, if she is to produce novels of more than momentary interest, of enduring value.

K. S.

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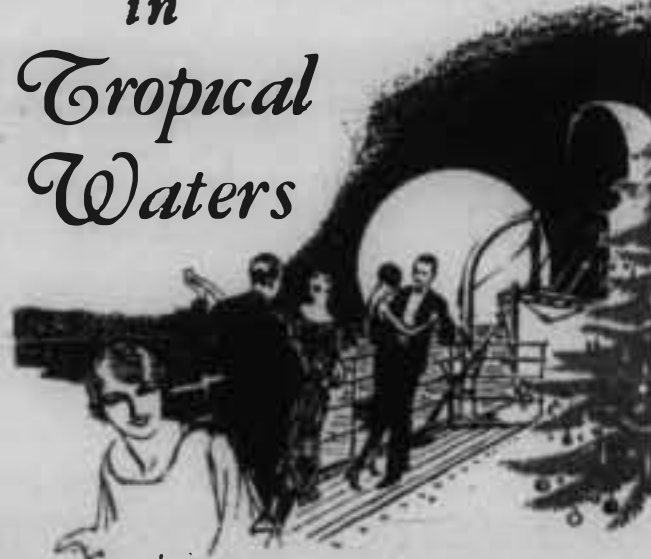
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## DISRAELI

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

M. Hupfel's Disraeli was excellent. Not only was her make-up photographically right, but her walk, the tones of her voice, her way of moving and using her hands were all most convincing. The sheer weight of her personality kept the play moving. In the difficult third act she was a capital "malade imaginaire," and in the fourth her expression of anguish where she hesitated to open the telegram with bad news tore at the beholders' heart-strings.

The costumes, while not precisely what one who had seen the play before expected, were very pretty. The ladies in their heelless shoes moved with a swimming gait; they fluttered across the stage like the ladies in a cinquecento picture.

But the production, in other ways than its appearance, was pleasing. The scenes moved briskly and well. As is usual in college performances, some lines were admirably rendered by the prompter, yet the beholder was never agitated lest the play get completely away and leave the actors gasping and panting behind it. But for the smoothness which more rehearsals might have given it was exchanged a freshness and vigor of attack that stimulated the audience to real feeling and enjoyment of a thrilling historical scene so graphically placed before the audience.

## CAST COMMENT

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

tance in the end. The characters of the Duke and Duchess, done by Elinor Morris and Pamela Burr, were convincing and thorough. Mrs. Travers was impersonated by Winifred Trask with the correct hypocritically gracious manner. She showed us how she could "smile and be a villain still." Nina Perera, as Foljambe, was positively alarming in the smoothness of her inquiry. Hugh Myers and Sir Michael Probert, too, must have their share of praise. The gentlemanly character of the first, the arrogance of the second were clearly brought out in the acting.

In short, whatever flaws there were in this performance of *Disraeli* seem too slight to draw attention to here without misrepresenting the general impression of excellence it gave. A member of the cast is well qualified to supply all the adverse criticism that could be desired, because the latent irritation of one member by the bad acting of another is bound to come to the surface during rehearsals, and that the writer frankly felt none, is an added cause of admiration.

M. V.

The cast was as follows:

Duke ..... E. Morris, '27  
Duchess ..... P. Burr, '28  
Lady Brooke ..... M. Coss, '28  
Lady Cudworth ..... B. Perkins, '29  
Clarissa ..... A. Learned, '29  
Charles ..... A. Palache, '28  
Disraeli ..... M. Hupfel, '28  
Lady Beaconsfield ..... M. Villard, '27  
Probert ..... M. Brown, '29  
Meyers ..... E. Stewart, '28  
Mrs. Travers ..... W. Trask, '29  
Foljambe ..... N. Perera, '28  
Bascot ..... C. Parker, '29  
Butler ..... S. Bradley, '29  
Potter ..... J. Fesler, '28  
Gentlemen—

V. Hill, '27; C. Chambers, '27  
A. Rajah ..... C. Swan, '29  
Ladies—F. Haley, '29; J. Dunham, '27;  
J. Leonard, '27

## COMMITTEES

Costumes—N. Chester, '27; G. Hays, '27; H. Parker, '27; A. Pearce, '27; F. Waite, '27, chairman.

Scenery—E. Amram, '28; B. Freeman, '29; V. Hill, '27; A. Mercer, '29; F. Haley, '29; E. Norton, '27, chairman.

Properties—N. Mitchell, '28.

Music—E. Parker, '27.

Central Committee—E. Norton, '27, chairman; M. Brown, '29, business manager; A. Learned, '29; M. Villard, '27; F. Waite, '27.

Prompter—M. Cruikshank, '27.

Call Boy—N. Woodward, '29.

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IN

"MEET THE PRINCE"

Saturday

Ralph W. Ince

PRESENTS

"THE SEA WOLF"

SELF-GOVERNMENT  
VARSITY

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

comment and criticism than those of the other speakers, the substance of his lecture is herewith given.

A general misconception, said Dr. Geiger, is that the Honor System is unnecessary if the student body is honorable, and impossible if the student body is dishonorable. But this reasoning is false, for every undergraduate body contains some members who are honorable and some who are dishonorable, and still others who are immature, in process of becoming one way or the other. We may assume, then, that an Honor System is neither unnecessary nor impossible.

## Educative Not Regulative.

It is also a mistake to consider the Honor System a regulative, rather than an educative, device. The standards which a student finds on entering college may not fit with the standards which she brings from her home environment. The college standards may be better or worse, or they may simply be different. But the college Honor System should be brought to bear on the student in order to modify and expand the sense of honor with which she comes.

It is a mistake to think that the Honor System should be restricted to certain phases of Student Government. In primitive society, honor came to stand for those practices that were good for the group; dishonor for those practices that were bad for it. In college, there is theoretically no limit to the practices that might come under the Honor System; but it is obviously impractical to attempt to extend the system to every detail. Dr. Geiger suggests that it might be restricted to those practices in regard to which a crystallized opinion exists among the student body.

## Many Require Pledge.

Another widespread misconception is that the taking of a pledge to uphold the system creates an obligation where other methods fail. Such a pledge never really creates an obligation to be honorable; that exists already. (It is interesting to notice how many colleges require some form of pledge from their entering students, or some sort of test on the Student Government rules. At Wellesley, for instance, the Freshmen are required to sign a statement that they understand the regulations, and later to pass a test on them.)

But it is also a misconception, in Dr. Geiger's opinion, to think that since a pledge does not create an obligation, it might as well be omitted. Signing one's name to a promise has certain psychological advantages. One educative function of Student Government is thus to remind the student of an obligation that already exists.

Still another misconception is that it is a dishonorable thing to expect one student to report another who has broken a rule. The objections to this are based on the analogies of civil society and family life. Because we think that a man should be concerned only with his own affairs in civil society, we suppose that the same thing applies to Student Government. Civil society, however, has a paid force of police to deal with law-breakers—whereas Student Government must depend on the offenders themselves, or their associates, for information. In the family, harmony is best assured if each child attends to his own affairs. Thus the tradition has grown up that in a college community, as in civil society and the family, no individual should feel responsibility for the acts of another.

The success of "Honor Systems" is not yet assured. It takes a very advanced type of community to operate successfully under such methods whether a sense of honor can be developed under a system that is more or less coercive in its effects is still problematical.

## Smith and Trinity Lead.

Smith and Trinity led the discussion that followed. Trinity's success in the Honor System is due to the fact that it places as little regulation as possible on an honor basis. Smith College has not abolished the Honor System, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. The understanding still exists that each student is bound to uphold the Student Government regulations; only the name of "Honor System" has been abandoned. Vassar, also, has shifted the emphasis from "honor" to "citizenship." Bryn Mawr appears to be almost unique (and it seems to me, fortunate) in having questions of academic honor dealt with by the Faculty alone.

Other speakers in the general sessions were the Honorable James J. Davis, who spoke on "Student Government in Relation to Citizenship;" Dr. George W. Johnston, who spoke on "Psychology Applied to Judicial Functions of Student Government," and the Rev. Edward B. Jordon, who spoke on "The Use of Psychology to Influence Public Opinion." Student papers were also read, dealing with the responsibilities of students after graduation. As these speeches merely emphasized ideas which are generally accepted, it seems unnecessary to reproduce them here.

Small discussion groups, on Friday morning and afternoon, took up more specific questions; and a still more informal exchange of opinions was possible at meals, and between sessions.

## Discuss Only Self-Government.

In the last meeting it was decided to recommend that next year's conference confine itself strictly to Student Government activities, leaving the discussion of national and international questions to the National Student Federation of America, where such questions properly belong. Miss Marvin Breckenridge, of Vassar, who is on the National Board for the Federation conference, explained that it was only through such an organization, including both men's and women's colleges, that the United States can join the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants, the international students' organization of Europe.

## Value of Conferences.

The value of the W. I. A. S. G. conference is not so obvious as it may seem at first. Any delegate who goes in hopes of finding an answer to problems of her own campus is sure to be disappointed. Even colleges of the same age, size and type find that solutions which are satisfactory for one are utterly impractical for another; and the difficulty is increased by the fact that the organizations represented are in every stage of development. The small discussion groups are a miscellaneous jumble of State colleges and privately endowed colleges, co-educational and non-co-educational, large and small, in cities and in the country. In such a mixture it is often hard to find a single point of contact. Small discussion groups in the separate colleges would be infinitely more valuable, for only the people on the spot know the conditions with which the college is actually contending.

What can be hoped from such a conference is the formulation of general principles that will fit specific cases, or at least the exchange of abstract ideas, which make the issues clear even if no conclusion is reached. The individual

delegate can hardly help being stimulated by the contact with so much intensity of feeling and diversity of opinion. If each college could catch something of the lively interest of those meetings, the conference might be considered an unqualified success.

M. L. Jones, '27.

## DISCUSS PLANS

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

under discussion" was "Why Workers' Education Should Differ from Other Education." Professor Orton, of Smith College, spoke first, saying that workers' education should not be directly related to earning power, but should be concerned with developing a thoroughly critical habit of mind toward our modern society. He said that starting to teach from a gospel of any sort, for example the Marxist one, was apt to be the end of education, not a method of developing the critical mindedness which does not come naturally to workers.

Two ways to develop critical mindedness are, first by pointing out the way in which vested interests lead the crowd, and second by exact definition of ends. This latter is most important for without it the trade union is just a necessary part of the capitalistic system. "People hoping for a better world," said Professor Orton, "are compelled to look to workers for driving force." This

force may be made constructive by workers' education.

## Trade Unions Are a Help.

Mr. Reed, the Educational Director of the Salem Central Labor Union, described the part trade unions had had in developing our free public schools, and the part they are now playing in workers' education. He said that the aim of workers' education was better to equip the worker to compete with the employer, and that the worker should be taught to understand his specific industry and job very thoroughly.

The two views of workers' education advanced by Professor Orton and Mr. Reed were in some degree reconciled by Mr. Rudens, Editor of *Labor Age*. "If we are to do a real service, we must fire workers with ideals of trade unionism," he said; and so we need both the broader education Professor Orton described, and the pragmatic education advocated by Mr. Reed.

Do we need literature and science and appreciation of music in our curriculum, or should we confine ourselves to economics and composition and such things as are very directly concerned with the worker's job? These were the main points of the discussion which followed. The workers themselves seemed to think we need both in our curriculum, the second to help in the struggle for more leisure time, and the first to direct the

CONTINUED ON THE SIXTH PAGE

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Class Dismissed!

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## SELF-GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The first Junior member of the Executive Board, J. Young, '28, said that Bryn Mawr self-government is far more liberal than that at other women's colleges, which raised the question whether the stricter rules were better kept. M. Robinson, '27, answered that they were not; that both Smith and Vassar were having difficulty.

F. DeLaguna, '27, sounded a warning note by asking, "aren't we reforming too easily? The matter is very serious; can we make it any better simply by reforming? The present situation is a reflex of the crime wave, of the spirit throughout the whole country of breaking small rules—like prohibition and the speed laws."

### Is Reporting Others Essential?

After lengthy discussion, the meeting decided to vote then upon the question of remaking the rules instead of postponing it for a week. This extremely important motion was then unanimously passed.

Resolution V was next discussed as the basis of the whole system. This rule reads, "it is considered the duty of all members of Self-Government, individuals as well as officials, to be responsible for seeing that all infractions of Self-Government are reported, if the information is gained on direct observation." Miss Jones said that never in her experience has there been a case of one girl, not an official, reporting another.

K. Simonds, '27, expressed one viewpoint when she said: "It is a rotten rule, but in extreme cases it may be necessary." E. Linn, '29, declared that in extreme cases one would be able to report without the rule. C. Platt, '27, spoke of another aspect of the question: "It is a bad system to have a rule that is regularly not kept."

Further discussion was postponed till the next meeting.

## VARSITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the other hand, showed not the slightest sign of fatigue and in five horrible minutes the same player made three quick goals. Towards the end of the game, however, due, perhaps, to certain changes in the line, the team rallied, and at one time was within an inch of scoring. But the ball went out, the moment was lost, and the game ended with the two teams scrapping fruitlessly in the centre of the field.

### Bruere and Seeley Good.

Varsity's defeat, sad though it was, was no fault of its own. The All-Philadelphia team is so painfully good that it is at once a delight and a sadness to watch its unfaltering work. On such a team, working perfectly as a unit, it is hard to distinguish any particular players; but Norris at left wing, Cadbury, left inside, and Ferguson, the right half-back, were especially awe-inspiring. As to our own team, the laurels go rather to the backfield than to the line. Besides

Bruere, Seeley and Porter displayed some beautiful stickwork. The fact that Seeley perhaps to improve it. Brown, when put in, at left-half in the second period, justified her selection by some very good shots.

Johnson, playing on Varsity for the first time, showed remarkable speed, and gave every indication of becoming a first-rate wing. It was unfortunate, however, that while she played wing, Tuttle had to take the inside position, since the latter, though slower, is also at her best in the alley. The most satisfactory candidate for left inner is probably Brodie, who in the short time that she played, seemed more at home in the position than the other two.

### The line-up was:

Bryn Mawr—H. Tuttle, '28; E. Johnston, '30; E. Winchester, '27; E. Stix, '30; B. Loines, '28; J. Stetson, '28; C. Winter, '30; S. Walker, '27; J. Seeley, '27; J. Porter, '29; A. Bruere, '28.

Subs.—A. Braun, '29, for Stetson; E. Brodie, '27, for Johnston.

## DISCUSS PLANS

CONTINUED FROM THE FIFTH PAGE

use of that leisure when it is gained. On Sunday morning a business meeting of the alumnae was held to elect a new president of the New England group, and to discuss methods for recruiting girls and raising money for scholarships. Margaret Walsh, '26, of Springfield, was made president for the coming year. In the afternoon Mr. Hochman, Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, discussed the history of the organized struggle of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and in particular the history and outcome of the general strike in that industry which has just ended most unsuccessfully, according to Mr. Hochman.

### British Labor Man Speaks.

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, a member of the British Labor party, who has come to this country to speak for the League for Industrial Peace, and who will speak here later in the year, talked on workers' education as it is in England and on the division in the British Labor party which has been emphasized by the general strike.

Mr. Lindsay was followed by Mr. Reed, who spoke this time on the Textile Institute at Brookwood last summer and the problems facing the workers in that industry. Helen Philips, '25, and Mrs. Thompson, who is an organizer for the Women's Trade Union League, followed Mr. Reed and told of the education in the needle industry and in the textile industry. They both stressed the need for awakening class consciousness in the workers.

### Sweet Briar Raises Fee.

The Board of Directors of Sweet Briar College has decided to raise the tuition fee to \$800 a year, beginning in 1927-28.

At the same time the directors established twenty-five tuition scholarships for students who need aid and show fitness.

## DANCE FORMS SUBJECT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

this form allowed. In his symphonies and sonatas there are many examples, which show it to be an accepted musical form in his time. Often the emotion expressed in them is too deep for them to be used for dancing. Gluck introduced a trio section in the minor. Haydn quickened the time and without realizing it, was really inventing the scherzo. The changes in time were made in order to arouse ladies in the audience who had been lulled to sleep by the preceding andante.

The waltz, created in Vienna, aroused a storm of protest there at first. But all the romantics tried their hands at this form and won it over to the side of art. In the waltz the melody is subservient to the rhythm.

Some of the other selections played by Miss Deneke were waltzes by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Chopin, and a polka by Tschaiowsky.

### All Calamities Insured at Oxford.

An enterprise which would do credit to the most up-to-date American business school has, entered the staid and quiet confines of Oxford University. It takes the form of an offer to insure students against any calamity in their college

careers, from being injured in soccer to breaking clubs upon the golf course.

Circulars have been sent to all students telling of the new "special policies for members of the university," and describing the various forms of policies. The list includes:

"Payment of doctors' bills arising from any accident at sport.

"Insurance of personal effects against fire, burglary or theft while in college rooms or lodgings.

"Insurance against fire, burglary or theft of pedal cycles."

"Repair for broken golf clubs; fire, burglary or theft of golf clubs; and indemnity for third party claims."

The only contingency of Oxford life against which it is not possible to take out insurance is being "plucked" or, in American slang "flunking" in studies.—*New York Times.*

### Reflection.

I gaze along my length,  
How trimly smooth, how slimly  
svelte,  
I see two jet black gleamings far away.  
Some say those are my feet,  
And yet I wonder,  
Can all the rest between be really  
me?

### ENGAGED

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